(b) The Khadi and Village Industries Commission extends financial assistance in the form of loans and grants as per the approved pattern to the State Khadi and Village Industry Boards and to the registered institutions for working capital and construction of worksheds godowns etc. and purchase of tools and equipments and also provides training, technical guidance and marketing assistance.

Provision for hydel projects

962. SHRI M. VINCENT: Will the Minister of ENERGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that there is some reluctance on the part of the Planning Commission and the Finance Ministry to find the money for developing Hydel Projects;

(b) whether this is only because higher outlay for hydel Power means deploying funds in an area that will not yield quick returns;

(c) whether there are any other reasons for this reluctance; and

(d) what are the reasons for not constituting a Power Finance Corporation at the Central level and various Power Finance Corporations at the State levels?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF POWER IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRIMATI SUSHILA ROHATGI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

(d) A Power Finance Corporation has already been set up at the Central level.

Criminal and civil cases pending in Madras High Court

963. SHRI K. GOPALAN:

SHRI V. GOPALSAMY:

Will the Minister of LAW AND JUSTICE be pleased to state:

(a) how many criminal and civil cases are pending before the Madras High Court as on date;

(b) among them, how many are more than three, five and ten years old category-wise;

(c) how many vacancies are there, as on date, in the Madras High Court to be filled up along with the date of each vacancy;

(d) how many vacancies were created, yearwise, during the last three years and how many were filled up each year; and

(e) what steps are being taken to speedily dispose of the long pending cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF LAW AND JUSTICE (SHRI H. R. BHARDWAJ): (a) and (b) As per information furnished by the Registry of the Madras High Court, the criminal and civil cases pending as on 30-6-1986 were as under:

Criminal	Civil
16334	156985

Pending over 3 years		Pending over 5 years		Pending over 10 years	
Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil	Criminal	Civil
2203	53301	406	18106	..	35

(c) As on 29-7-87, there were 5 vacancies of permanent Judges in the Madras High Court. These vacancies are on the following dates:

10-3-1986
10-8-1986
3-9-1986
23-10-1986
10-5-1987

(d) No new posts of Judges were created in the Madras High Court during the last 3 years. Appointment of 6 permanent Judges were made in the High Court during the last 3 years. Year-wise break-up given below:

Year	Number of appointments
1984	1
1985	3
1986	2
TOTAL:	6

(e) Steps taken by the Government| Courts to reduce pendency have been *indicated in the Statement, attached herewith.*

Statement

Steps taken from time to time to reduce pendency

The following steps have been taken in recent years to reduce pendency in the High Courts:—

1. Elimination of arrears in all the Courts has been discussed in the Conference of Chief Justices, Chief Ministers and Law Ministers of States held on 31st August—1st September 1985 and the Resolutions of the Conference have been commended to the High Courts and the State Governments.

2. The Code of Civil Procedure was amended in 1976 to abolish Letters Patent Appeals from judgment of Single Judge of the High Court in Second Appeal (vide Section 100-A).

3. The Code of Criminal Procedure based on the recommendations of the Law Commission was enacted in 1973.

4. The Sanctioned strength of the High Court Judges has been increased from 351 in March 1977 to 440 as on 1st February 1987.

5. Apart from the above, certain High Courts are taking the following steps for ensuring better disposal of cases:—

(a) Cases involving common questions are being grouped by several High Courts;

(b) Matters fixed for hearing by giving short returnable dates;

(c) Dispensing with printing of records;

(d) Expediting and giving priority to matters under certain Acts.

6. The recommendations contained in the 79th Report of the Law Commission have been examined. As action on majority of the recommendations is to be taken by the State Governments and the High Courts, these have been sent to them alongwith the views of the Union Government, and they have been requested to take necessary action.

7. The Government have entrusted the Law Commission, the study of the judicial system to introduce necessary reforms. The terms of reference are:—

(a) the need for decentralisation of the system of administration of justice by:

(i) establishing, extending and strengthening in rural areas the institution of Nyaya Panchayats or other mechanisms for resolving disputes;

(ii) setting up a system of participatory justice with defined jurisdiction and powers in suitable areas and centres;

(iii) establishing other tiers or systems within the judicial hierarchy to reduce the volume of work in the Supreme Court and the High Courts.

(b) the matters for which Tribunals (excluding Services Tribunals) as envisaged in Part-XIV-A of the Constitution need to be established expeditiously and various aspects related to their establishment and working.

(c) the procedural laws with a view generally to disposing of cases expeditiously eliminating unnecessary litigation, delays in hearing of cases and reforms in procedures and procedural laws and particularly to devising procedures appropriate to the forms envisaged in items (a) (i) and (a) (ii).

(d) the method of appointments to subordinate courts, subordinate judiciary.

(e) the training of Judicial Officers.

(f) the role of the legal profession in strengthening the system of administration of justice.

(g) the desirability of formulation of the norms which the Government and the Public Sector Undertakings should follow in the settlement of disputes including a review of the present system for conduct of litigation on behalf of the Government and such Undertakings.

(h) the cost of litigation with a view to lessening the burden on the litigants.

(i) formation of an All India Judicial Service; and

(j) such other matters as the Commission considers proper or necessary for the purposes aforesaid or as may be referred to it from time to time by the Government.

खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा गोबर गैस संयंत्र

964. **डा० रत्नाकर पाण्डेय:** क्या **उद्योग** मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) खादी और ग्रामोद्योग आयोग द्वारा पिछले तीन वर्षों के दौरान कितने गोबर गैस/जैविक गैस संयंत्रों का निर्माण किया गया ;

(ख) उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित किए गए संयंत्रों की जिलावार संख्या क्या है; और

(ग) इनमें से कितने प्रतिशत संयंत्रों में सामान्य तौर पर गैस का उत्पादन हो रहा है तथा बन्द संयंत्रों को चालू करने के लिए क्या कदम उठाए जा रहे हैं ?

उद्योग मंत्रालय में औद्योगिक विकास विभाग में राज्य मंत्री (श्री एम० अरुणाचलम): (क) पिछले तीन वर्षों में खादी तथा ग्रामोद्योग आयोग (खा०ग्रा०आ०) द्वारा स्थापित किये गये गोबर गैस/बायो गैस संयंत्रों की संख्या नीचे दी गयी है :-

वर्ष	देश में खा०ग्रा०आ० द्वारा स्थापित संयंत्रों की संख्या
1984-85	18,105
1985-86	18,191
1986-87	22,062 (अनंतिम)

(ख) एक विवरण संलग्न है । (नीचे देखिये)

(ग) 1985-86 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश में स्थापित किये गये संयंत्रों में से 20 प्रतिशत संयंत्रों का अक्रमिक रूप से चुनकर सर्वेक्षण किया गया और यह पाया गया था कि जिन 157 संयंत्रों का सर्वेक्षण किया था उनमें से 93 प्रतिशत संयंत्रों के कार्यरत होने की सूचना मिली थी । योजना के भीतर ऐसा प्रावधान है कि दो वर्ष की गारंटी अवधि के भीतर संयंत्रों की संरचनात्मक गड़बड़िया क्षेत्रीय कार्याधिकारियों (फील्ड पाक्शनरीज) द्वारा ठीक की जाएंगी दो वर्ष की वारंटी अवधि के बाद खराब होने वाले संयंत्रों के बारे में इनकी मरम्मत हेतु अपा परिक ऊर्जा स्रोत विभाग में एक योजना आरम्भ की है जिसके अन्तर्गत प्रति संयंत्र 500 रुपये अनुदान देने का प्रावधान है । इसका उपयोग सम्बन्धित लाभग्राहियों द्वारा किया जा सकता है ।